PENSION LEGISLATION.

THE QUESTION RECEIVING CON-SIDERABLE ATTENTION

At the Hands of Congress-The President's Numerons Vetoes-The Main Features.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL. Washington, July 7.—The question of special pension legislation is receiv-ing considerable attention from Congrees at this session. Up to the present time 565 special pension acts have become laws, and ninety have been vetoed. These pension bills are vetoed for various reasons, the larger number perhaps failing to receive executive approval because the disability of the pensioner was not occasioned by military service. The longest message re-lates to the case of Francis Deming, who, nineteen years after the war, was stricken down with blindness, and traced his siffiction to rheumatism contracted during the war. The President shows that the disease was not consequent upon military duty, and

"None of us are entitled to credit for extreme tenderness and consideration toward those who fought their country's battles; these are sentiments common to all good cit zens; they lead to the most benevolent care on the part of the government and deeds of charity and mercy in private life. The blatant and noisy self assection of those who, from motives that may well be suspected, declare themselves above all others friends of the soldier, cannot discredit nor belittle the calm, steady and affectionate regard of a grateful nation."

In the case of Lewis W. Scanland, who filed his c'aim in 1884, alleging that he contracted chronic diarrhea in the Black Hawk war, the records show that he served from April, 13, 1832, to May 28, 1832. In vetoing the bill for his relief, the President says:

"I am inclined to think it would have been a fortunate thing if in this case it could have been demonstrated that a man could thrive so well with the chronic diarrhea for fifty-two years, as its existence in the case of this good old gentleman would prove. We should then perhaps have less of it in claims for persions. The fact is in this case there is no disability which can be traced to the forty days military rervice of fifty-four years ago, and I think little if any more infirmity than is usually found in men of the age of the claimant.

Probably all the vetoed pension bills which originated in the Senate, with one exception, will be reported from the Committee on Pensions with recommendations that they do pass, the President's veto notwithstanding. The one exception will be covered by a new bill, the vetoed one being defective in consequence of a clerical

One of the best speeches on this ubject, delivered this session, was that made by Congressman Blanchard, of Louisiana. As it presents a true statement of facts, and the attitude of the South on the pension question we reproduce its salient features here:
Mr. Blanebard sald: Mr. Chairman,

as a Southern man and representing an ex-Confederate constituency upon this floor, I have stood here for the last five or six years, slong with num-

nt sessions. Spraking for myself, I voicing, I believe, the contiment the Southern people, I assert that onere is no captious objection in the South to the granting of pensions to soldiers who fought on the side of the Union, when proper cases are presented to this House. Sir, the members on both sides of this chamber will, I have no doubt, bear cheerful witness to the fact that Southern Representatives have, without cavil or ungenerous criticism, given their votes, and given them willingly, for large appro riations to pension the ex-soldiers o the Federal army who were disabled by wounds or sickness in the line of duty and the widows and heirs of those killed in the war. And, sir, it comes now with very bad grace from the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bayne), in the discur-sion which has been had on this bill here tonight, to draw the sectional line. The gentleman stood in his place and saked, with great vehemence and force of manner, "Who paid these pensions?" And then he proceeded to answer the question himself. "They are paid," exid he, "by the great, rich North." Does not the Southern section of this country, I would ask, pay a portion of the taxes levied to meet these pensions? Out of their opulence, I grant you, the "great, rich North" pays the most of these taxes; but, sir, out of their poverty the Southern people pay a large part of them. The revenues of the government, from all sou ces, eggregate in round num-bers from three hundred and fifty to four bundred million dollars annually, And does the gentleman from Penn-sylvania contend that all of the taxes which produce this enormous sum are paid by "the great, rich North?" In making such a statement, Mr. Chairown limits or out of them with illibto the world of \$85,000,000 per annum being voted by the Congress of the United States 13 pay pensions 13 the ex-soldiers of the Republic, their wid-ows and heirs. Now, of this sum of \$85 000,000 raised yearly for this purpose, how much does the South pay, and pay it out of its poverty? Sir, make the assertion and challenge con tradiction, that of this \$85,000,000 the Southern section of this Union pays from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Let his words be snown of all men. "Who pays these taxes?" be dec'aims with energy; and in the next breath declares, 'They are paid by the great, rich North.' Now, Mr. Chairman, since the gentleman has precipitated that issue, I am at liberty to say, not only does the South pay \$25,000,000 of

the \$85,000,000 that are voted for pen

sions yearly, but almost every dollar of

the vast sum thus paid by the people

of the South finds disbursement in the

bursement in the South. So that when our friends in the North, when

the gentlemen on the other side twit us as paying none of these taxes, I an-

ewer we do pay our proportion of them, and not \$1 in \$100 of

what we pay ever comes back for dis-bursement in our section of a common

forth to the soldiers who live there. Not \$1 in \$100 of it returns for dis-

or nearly all that the South is called upon to pay. It is a constant drain, herefore, on one section of the coun try, to the advantage, the building up, the enrichment of the other section.
And yet in the face of these facts the gentleman from Pennsylvania has the temerity to throw in the teeth of Southern men on this floor that all of these taxes are paid by "the great rich North." Mr. Chairman, as for the assault made upon the President of the United States by the gentleman from Peansylvanis, it needs nothing at the

hands of myself or any other member in the way of answer. The President can stand such attacks made upon him by the gentleman from Pennsylbin by the gentleman from Prinsylvania or by any other gentleman on that side of the House who thinks proper to indulge in that kind to debate. The President is intelligently, firmly and patriotically discharging his duties as Executive of this nation according to his best understanding of those duties, and his understanding of them, I submit to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the country is far more disposed to adopt and concur in than that which the gentleman's own judg-ment might suggest for his approval. Because the President has returned to the Senate and House a number of special pension acts without his approval, the gentleman from Pennsylvania reads him a lecture as to his duties under the constitution. Mr. Chairman, the President is required by the constitution to examine and investigate every bill which passes the two houses of Congress and goes to him for his signature, and it is his duty under the constitution and under his oath of office when he believes that a bill has been passed which is unwise or without merit, to append his veto to it. Is there not cause for close scrutiny on the part of the Presi-dent? Why, sir, the speciacle has been presented at this session in the other house of Congress of a number of pension bills being passed without any portion of them being read cept the titles. Mr. Chairman, I believe the country is prepared to appland the action of the Executive when he points out that mistakes have been made in passing certain pension bills and vetoes them. Not one of the bills he has vetoed should

ever have passed Congress. reasons he has given in his veto messages why they should not become laws are conclusive. Mr. Bayne-Will the gentleman permit a question? Mr. Blanchard-Well, ask it.

Mr. Bayne—I want to say to my friend from Louislana that if he cannot appreciate the condition of the sick or wounded soldiers who are in indigent circumstances, we at the North can. He cannot, of course, because he does not have them at the South.

Mr. Blanchard—That is not a ques-tion, but a statement. We can appreclate their condition; we do appre ciate it. Our action on this floor has shown that we appreciate it. For the last seven or eight years these special Friday night pension sessions have been going on, and all this time, even when a major ty of the members on this side of the House were and a e the South, no voice has been ra sed to stop this legislation; and this notwithstanding the fact that at these pension night sessions but a handful

bers attend these night sessions, from twenty-five to forty out of 325 is the rule. Many of us from the South have long thought it is bad policy, a vicious practice, which permits so few of the paragrafited conversations of the subject, the writer speaks of the trying time the noble Dr Quinche passed through in his efforts to save the university property during the war. What he easys I know to be true, as I was in Oxford saveral times of the rules and the saveral times of the rules are the control of the saveral times of the rules are the rules and the rules are the rul of the accredited representatives of of the accredited representatives of the people to engage in the wholesale passege of bills taking money from the Tressury, adding to the pecuniary obligations of the government; but out of the delicacy of our position as representatives of ex-Confederate const tuencies, we have refrained from attempts at checking it. We did not wish our motives impugued or our purposes misrepresented. [Applause.]

AND THEN HE WENT AWAY.

A cool piazza A cool plana
Somehow has a
Magical effect at night;
Soft the skies are—
Love's sight are
Sweet and sentimental quite.

Winds are rippling, And a stripling
Sitz beside a dainty dear;
Could the dark air But a spark bear Of his passion, 'twould look queer. III.

Sure no harm is
When his arm is
Round about her slender waist,
And a bliss is
In his kisses,
Harmonizing with her taste.

IV. But vexation. onsternation.
Follows when a veice has said;
"Here, my daughter,
ou had oughter
Come inside and go to bed!"

A Remark able Raft.

St. John, N. B., July 9.-Unless legal entanglements prevent, the most remarkable raft of logs ever put together will leave here for New York In in a few days. It is a cigar shaped cylinder 400 feet long, with the beam man, he drew the sectional line; and this I deprecate, whether it be in a debate on a pension case or in the value here is \$35,000. It will be discussion on any other proposition hauled by a regular ocean steamer which may come before this House, which will follow the coast pretty This government of ours cannot be closely. The success of the enterprise reproached by anybody within will depend on the weather. A storm would doubtless cause a total loss. erality as respects voting pansions to The object is to save \$8000 duty—its soldiers. The spectacle is presented sawed timber being taxed while loss sawed timber being taxed while logs

To gather pearls from Ocean's vases Divers go down in divers places; But at our mouths of streams and bays. No pearls do Asian swimmers raise Like those in beauty's mouth that shin! Made by the Sozonarr divine.

Forest Fires in New Hampshire. MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., July 9 The forest fire in the New Zealand Valley is still burning. It is reported that eight houses have been consumed besides a large amount of cut wood. It will be impossible to put the fire out until there is a heavy rain. The less is estimated at \$60,000.

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and its good effects so sure, that noth-ing else, except good nursing, are needed in a great majority of cases. Buy it, try it, and afterward it will not require any praise rom us. Railway Earnings in June. New York, July 9 .- The Financial

Chronicle reports the earnings of fifty-five railroads in June, 1886, at \$19,-908,862. Compared with June, 1885, country. There is disbursed in the \$17,774,864, shows an increase of \$2,North not only all the vest sums paid 133,798, and the gross earnings of by the South for pension taxes, but fifty-seven railroses from January 1st also all that the Northern people them-selves pay for this purpose; so that the North not only gets back all that vear, showing a net increase of \$7,352,year, showing a net increase of \$7,852,mhe pays out for pensions, but also all | 472. N. Y. Depot, 38 MURRAY STREET.

POLITICS AT HELENA.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANVASS AT FEVER HEAT.

The Candidates for the Various Offices-Republican Mass Meeting -The Independents.

ISPECIAL TO THE APPRAL.!

HELENA, ARK., July 9—Owing to the fact that Judge S. I. Clark, chair-man of the Republican Executive Committee of Paillips county, has called a mess convention tomorrow at the courthouse, considerable interest is directed to the same by the Democrats. It is understood, however, that the convention will not consider the advisibility of putting out a county

ticket, but meet merely for the pur-pose of assisting in perpetuating the state Republican ticket. A number of Republicans were interviewed by the Arreal's correspondent today, and they all say that they do not expect to put out a county ticket. has been rumored that an independent ticket would be put in the race, pro-vided they could fuse with the Repub-The prominent Republicans did not, however, take kindly to the scheme, and it is believed that the independent movement is now dead.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONTEST for the various offices in the county is now at faver heat, it being impossible to tell or form an opinion of who will be successful. E. D. Pillow still has no opposition for Sheriff. The County Clerk's office, really the best office in the county, is being contended for by Whitley, Jarman and B. J. Bass; for Circuit Court Clerk and Ex-Officio Re-corder, Judge J. F. Humphries and J. T. Graves; for County and Probate Judge, R. W. Nicholls and James P. Roberts; for Treasurer E. M. Ford has no opposition; for Assessor, B. W. Green and John Fisher; for the Legislature, R. B. Macon and W. H. Barner. Here you have in a nutshell all the present candidates, and they are making it exceedingly pleasant for their rural friends. There are, however, quite a number of gentlemen who are being groomed by their friends, and, it is believed, will announce themselves in a short time as aspirants.

DR. A. J. QUINCHE,

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSIS-SIPPL

A Good Man and a Useful One, and an Able Professor Who Should Be Retained.

To the Editors of the Appeal: MEMPHIS, TENN., July 9 .- I have no ticed several communications from different parts of Messesippi in regard to the action of the Board of Trustees of the University of Oxford in summarily dismissing five members of the facul-ty, without even the semblance of justice, and especially so in regard to Dr. A. J. Quinche. This is certainly very unfortunate for all concerned, the people's representatives and the sooner the board rescinds its ever present, and the call action and restricts the well tried eduand the sooner the board rescinds its them would have broken it up. It is a fect that but few members of Representatives from the ith, and none of us haver yet raised action to the passage of these cial pension acts at these Friday. ford several times during the war, and at one time, when severely wounded, was fortunate enough to fall into the hands of this noble Christian gentleman and at his house received the kindest treatment at the bands of his lovely wife and her many friends. Those were trying times, and as Dr. Quinche accepted the trust of custodian of the property at the earnest and repeated requests of those most interested in its preservation, right nobly did he per-form that duty and many times at the risk of his life and the destruction of his own little property, and for this reason, if for no other, the people of Mississippi should henor him with a position in this very university he saved as long as be consents to fill one, for no soldier, be he private or general, performed a grauder duty to the State. But aside from this, he is one of the best educators in the country; he is one of the purest Christian gentlemen that walks this earth, and his daily example to any body of students is of untold value. Having been a temper-ate man in all things during his life, and being still under the age of 60 years, he is just in his prime and capable of rendering the most efficient service. And looking at it this way I am at a loss to know why he has been so unjustly dealt with. If there are charges against any of the others, surely he should not suffer for another's fault. I am more inclined to think it was an oversight, and the mistake will be rectified when the board meets again. All he holds most dear is centered around the campus, and it would be a bitter reflection on the gratitude of the people of Mississippi to fail to have him reinstated.

> Severe Rainstorm at Milwaukee, Chicago, Ill., July 9.—An Evening Journal special from Milwaukee, Wis., says: A rain storm set in early this morning, and there are promises of good showers. Rain is reported in many parts of the State, and there are hopes that the great drought is at an end. In many parts of the State there has been no rain since May 15th, and crops have suffered terribly. So far as can be learned all the forest fires that have raged in the northern part of the State for some days past bave been extinguished.



Prof. Chs. Ludwig Von Seeger Prof. Chs. Ludwig Von Seeger

Professor of Medicine at the Royal University;

Knight of the Royal Austrian Order of the Iron

(rouse; Knight Commonder of the Royal Span
ish Order of Imbelia; Knight of the Royal

Prussian Order of the Red Eagle; Chevalier

of the Legion of Honor, Etc., Etc., says:

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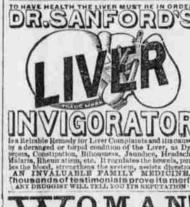
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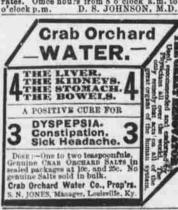
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D. S. JOHNSON, M.D.



COMMISSIONER'S SALE REAL ESTATE.

No. 2855, R. D.—Charcery Court of Shelby County.—C. W. Harbert, administrator, vs. L. S. Bond et al.

I R pursuance of the terms of a decree in the above stated cause, I will, as Special Commissioner, proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in Memphis, Tenu., on Tuesday, 13th day of July, 1886, the following described real estate, in Shelby county, namely: Lots Nos. 4 and 22 of the Harbert vs. B. A. Hicks et al, lately pending in the Second Chancery Court of Shelby County, to which reference is made.

Lot No. 4 of said subdivision, fronting 51 feet on south side of Jackson street by 15st feet on south side of Jackson street by 15st feet on a suite years of the said subdivision, fronting 51 feet on south side of Jackson street by 15st feet to an alley.

feet on south side of Jackson street by 156 feet to an alley.

Lot No. 22 of said subdivision, fronting feet on north side of Alston avenue by feet deep to an alley.

Said property will be sold on the following terms, namely: One half of the purchase money to be paid in cash and the balance on a credit of six months from the date of sale, the purchaser to execute notes with approved personal security for the deferred payments, and a lien to be retained on the property sold as a further security, the notes to draw interest from date.

I reserve the right of making one bid on on each lot sold.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

C. W. HARBERT,

Special Commissioner.

HOLSTHINS. NETHEBLAND PIONEER 497, H.F.H.B.
This celebrated Holstein-Friesian Bull will be at 190 Jefferson street for the next fifteen days. His sire is at the bead of Smith & Powell's herd, and is regarded as one of the best milk and butter buils ever imported.
B. GALLOWAY.